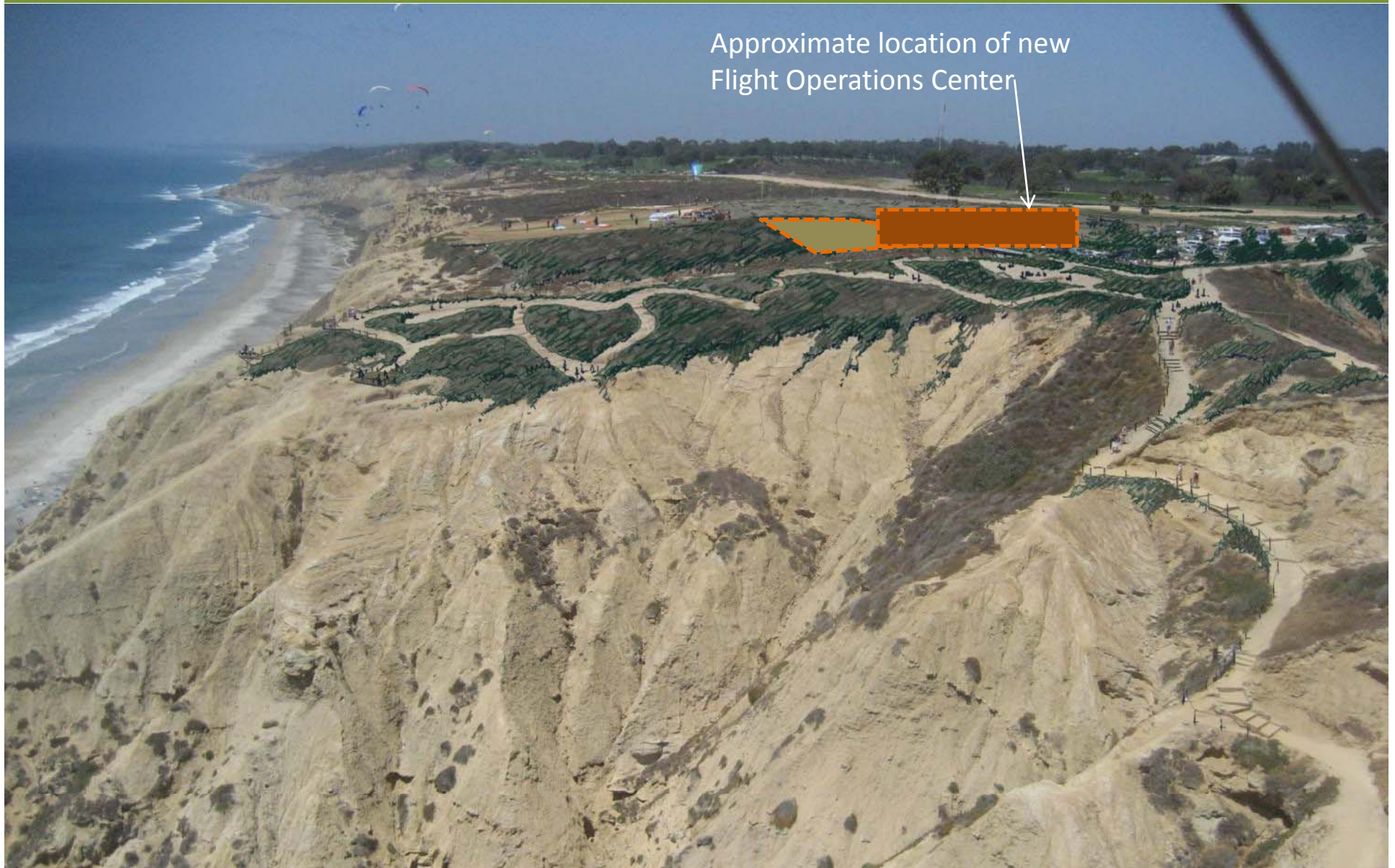




South Bluff - Existing Condition





South Bluff – Proposed Habitat Restoration, Trails and Places





North Bluff – Existing Condition





North Bluff – Proposed Habitat Restoration, Trails, View Points





Airfield – Existing Condition





Airfield– Proposed Habitat Restoration, Trails, View Points



## Interpretive Program

Interpretive themes and subthemes will:

- Educate visitors about the site's history and unique character
- Compel a visitor to use the information after receiving it

Objectives must be developed with appropriate stakeholders.

A variety of media can support the interpretive program, including signage panels, icon-type graphics associated with trail or other experiential discovery sequence, special oral history and other programs, and displays that indicate where users can find web-based content. Audio as well as visual interpretative programs will reach the whole community.



Camp Callan Artillery Battalion  
from 1942



Naval  
Calibration  
Tower  
1926

*Theme #1: Torrey Pines City Park has a rich history of human use that continues today.*

Subthemes - Possible Objectives for Visitor

**Native American use** – understanding:

- this site in larger context of Kumeyaay use of the coast
- the many ways this site has been used
- appreciation that this and similar sites still have cultural significance and may have physical artifacts that should not be disturbed

**Aviation use: A place of “Firsts”** – understanding:

- site association with early aviation
- the site’s unique features that contribute to its use for gliding and soaring activities
- the differences among gliding and soaring activities currently conducted
- appreciation that sites for this type of activity are rare and should be preserved

**Military history** – understanding:

- historic military activities in the immediate vicinity
- the relationship with other U.S. military installations in San Diego County and the Pacific rim
- the long-lasting effects of past military activities on current land uses and environmental conditions

Kuməya'y



CAMP CALLAN



*Theme #2: Torrey Pines City Park showcases unique geological and biological elements of California's coastal bluffs.*

Subthemes - Possible Objectives for Visitor

**Bluff physical features**

- Understanding of how the site's physical features allow it to be used for gliding
- Understanding of bluff soils and beach evolution
- Understanding of things that affect bluff stability

**Biological resources**

- Understanding of different coastal scrub habitats and why they are increasingly rare
- Understanding of importance of native habitats
- Understanding of traditional Native American use of local plant and animal resources



Rufous Crowned Sparrow



Peregrine Falcon



Sea Dahlia



San Diego Barrel Cactus



## Objectives for Signage

- Create an image and sense of place through themed signage program
- Identify TPCP to entering visitors
- Direct vehicle circulation to parking and drop-off areas
- Facilitate pedestrian way-finding around park and direct visitors to facilities and points of interest
- Support interpretation as appropriate
- Group and integrate signage to minimize its impact to the site. Information will be designed into elements such as pavement, fencing, buildings, seating
- Make sign posts within the flight zone flexible, and carefully locate them to minimize hazard to pilots.
- Install removable signs within the emergency runway for fixed-wing aircraft for flight days.
- Show the variety of physical challenges, facilities, seating, seating and interpretive areas on trail maps.

Flexible sign-posts as used by Calif. State Parks



### Sign Locations:

-  Park identity
-  Park rules
-  Vehicle direction
-  Pedestrian direction
-  Facility marker
-  Interpretive exhibit



Park Entry



Plan Diagram

New pedestrian entry trail with new access

Existing drainage

Pedestrian route on asphalt

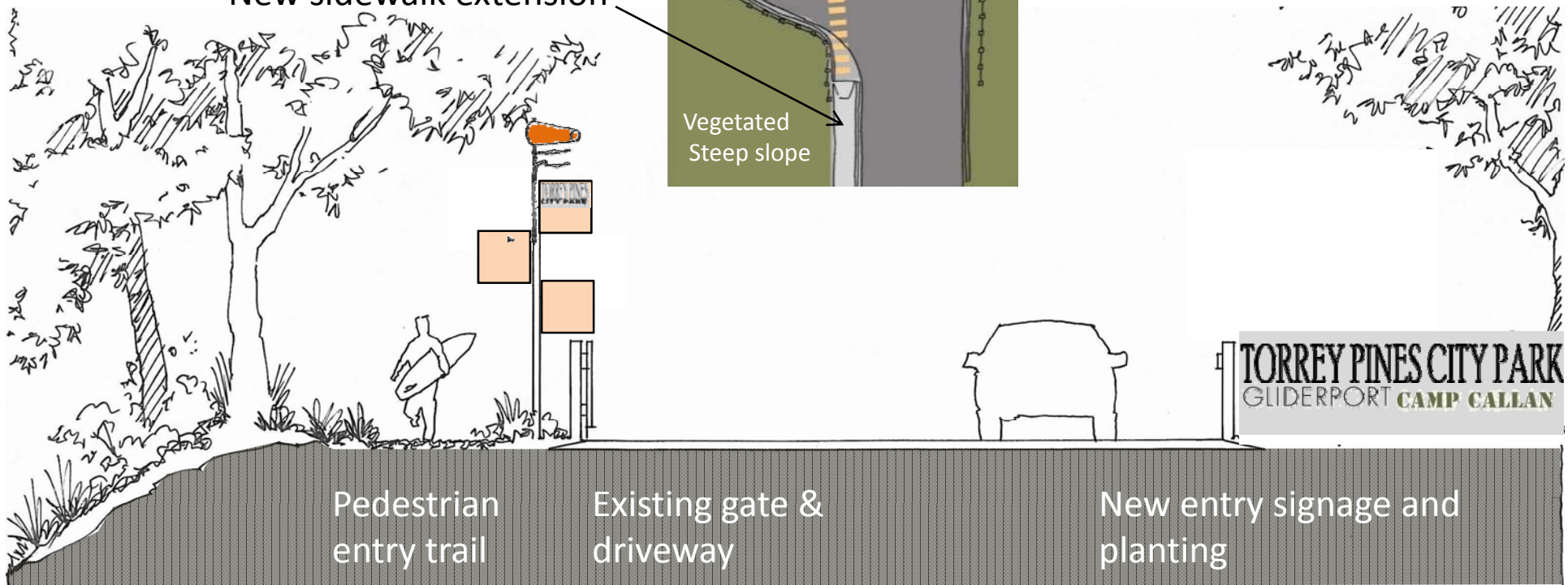
New sidewalk extension

New park road & fence

New entry signs

Existing driveway & barriers

Vegetated Steep slope



Pedestrian entry trail

Existing gate & driveway

New entry signage and planting



Trail to the beach

Park trails –ADA accessible, linked to parking and the park entry. Maps and signage will indentify the park features, trail routes and challenges.

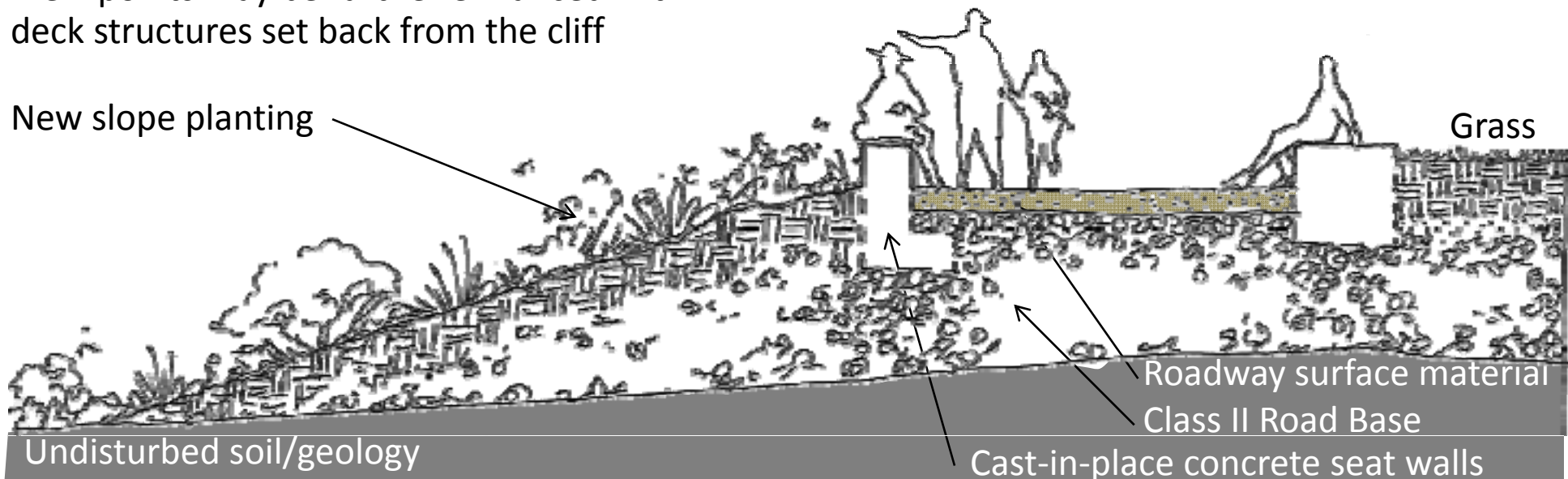
Restroom building

North Bluff picnic areas:

- On the open grass rising above the coastal bluff
- In the trees along the canyon rim

View points may be further enhanced with deck structures set back from the cliff

New slope planting





Park trails –ADA accessible, linked to parking and the park entry. Maps and signage will indentify the park features, trail routes and challenges.

Extend sidewalk along Torrey Pines Scenic Drive to the park entrance

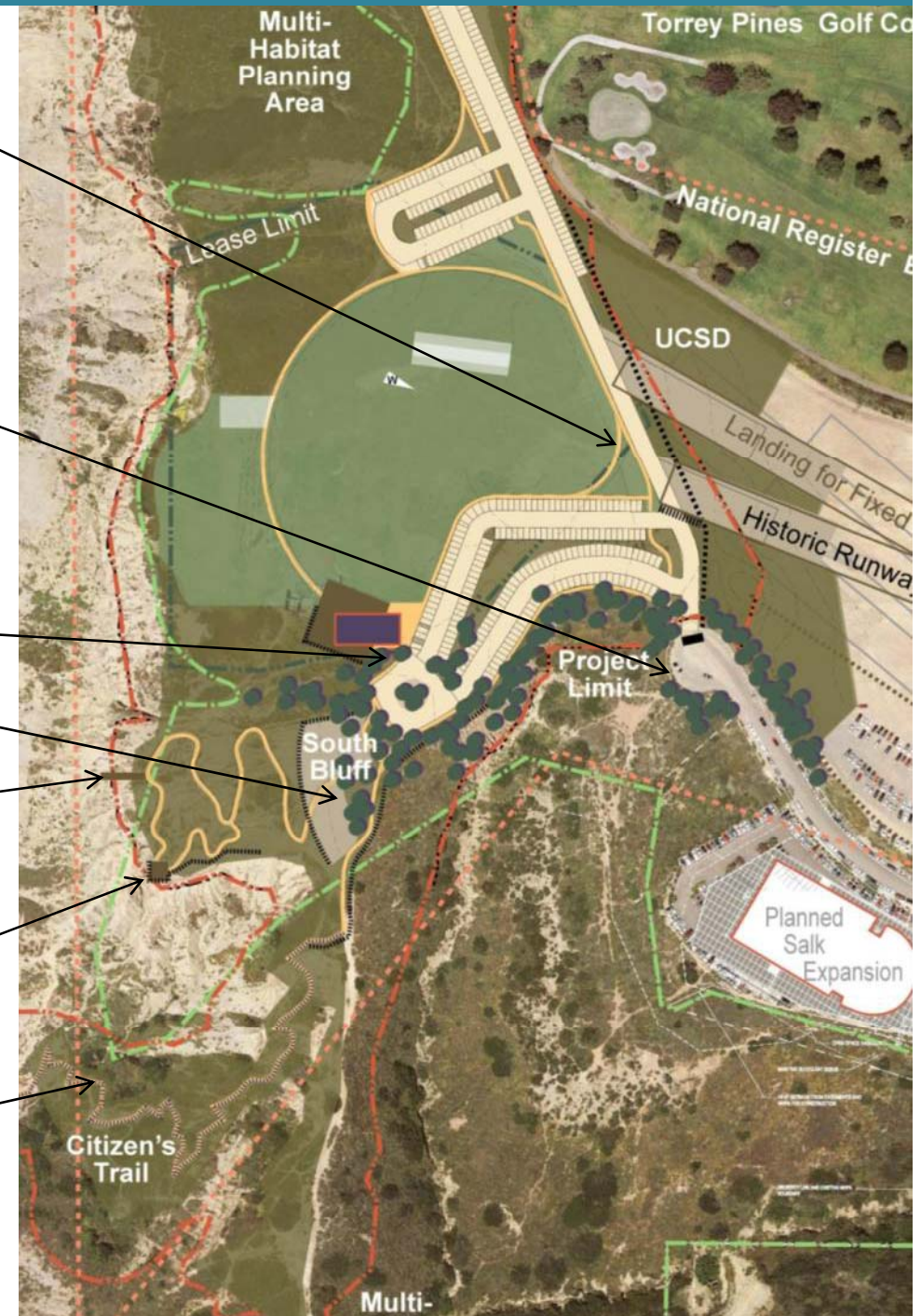
Restroom building

South Bluff picnic area on open area with tables on decomposed granite surface

Lifeguard Perch

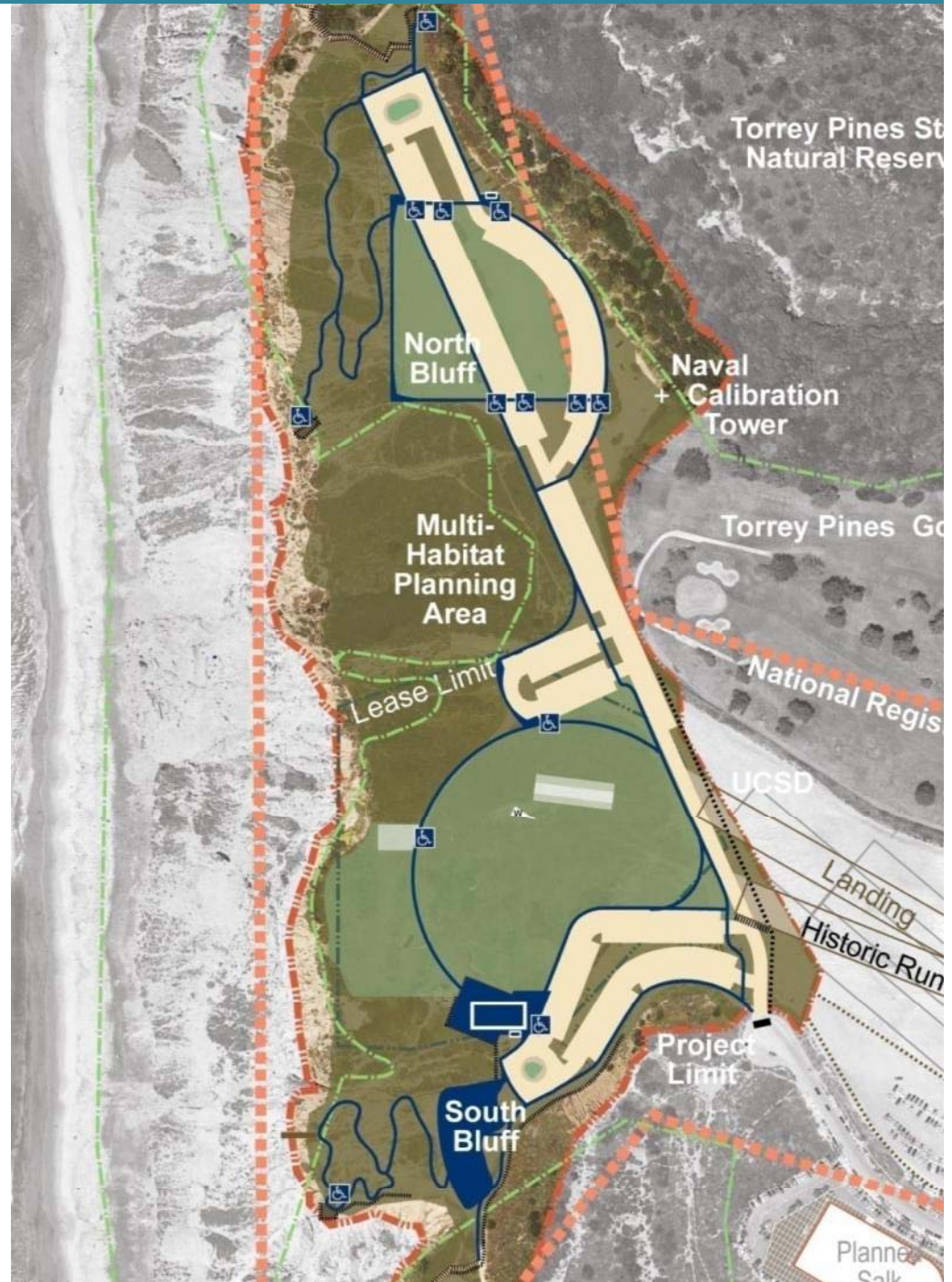
View points may be further enhanced with deck structures set back from the cliff

Citizen's Trail to the beach





All new parking, facilities and trails on the bluff top will meet the Barrier Free Train Design and ADA Recommendations.





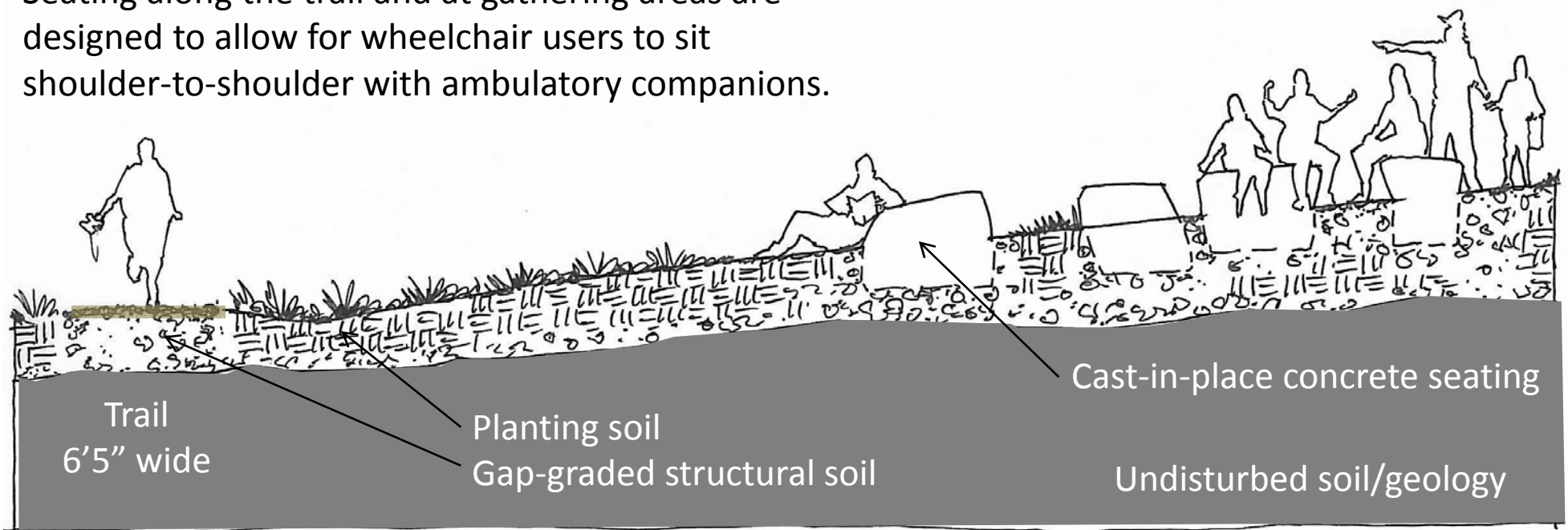


## Seating and Picnic Tables

Concrete seating and expanded metal table

*Picnic area (wood table top) at Inspiration Point—Palisades Park, Santa Monica, WRT*

Seating along the trail and at gathering areas are designed to allow for wheelchair users to sit shoulder-to-shoulder with ambulatory companions.





North Beach Stair/Trail

North Bluff Parking for 231 vehicles

Restroom

Parking for 85 vehicles

Parking for 69 vehicles

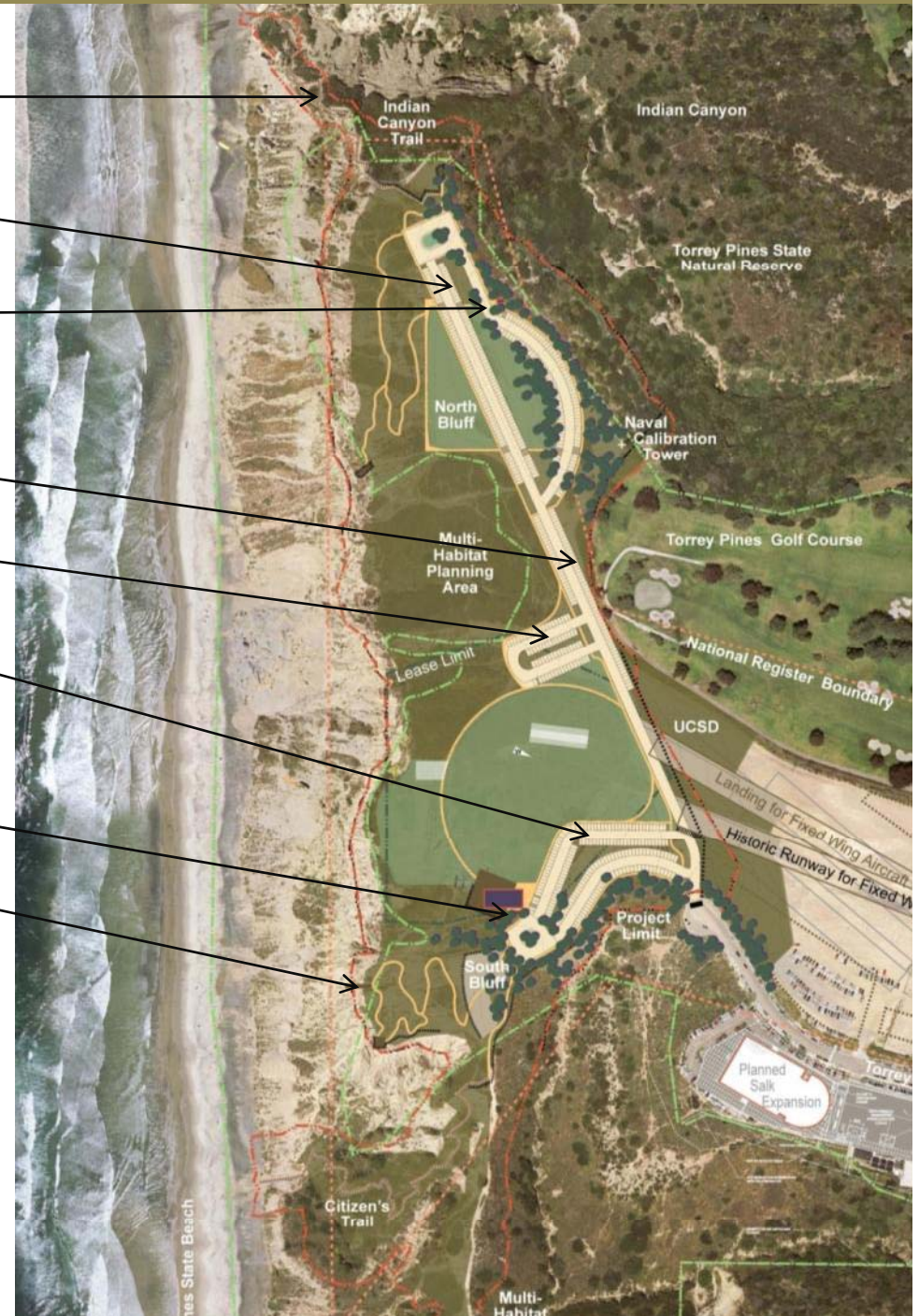
South Bluff Parking for 180 vehicles

Restroom

Lifeguard “Perch”

Receptacles for trash and recyclable materials with lids to minimize bird access.

Bicycle Racks





Emergency vehicle access route

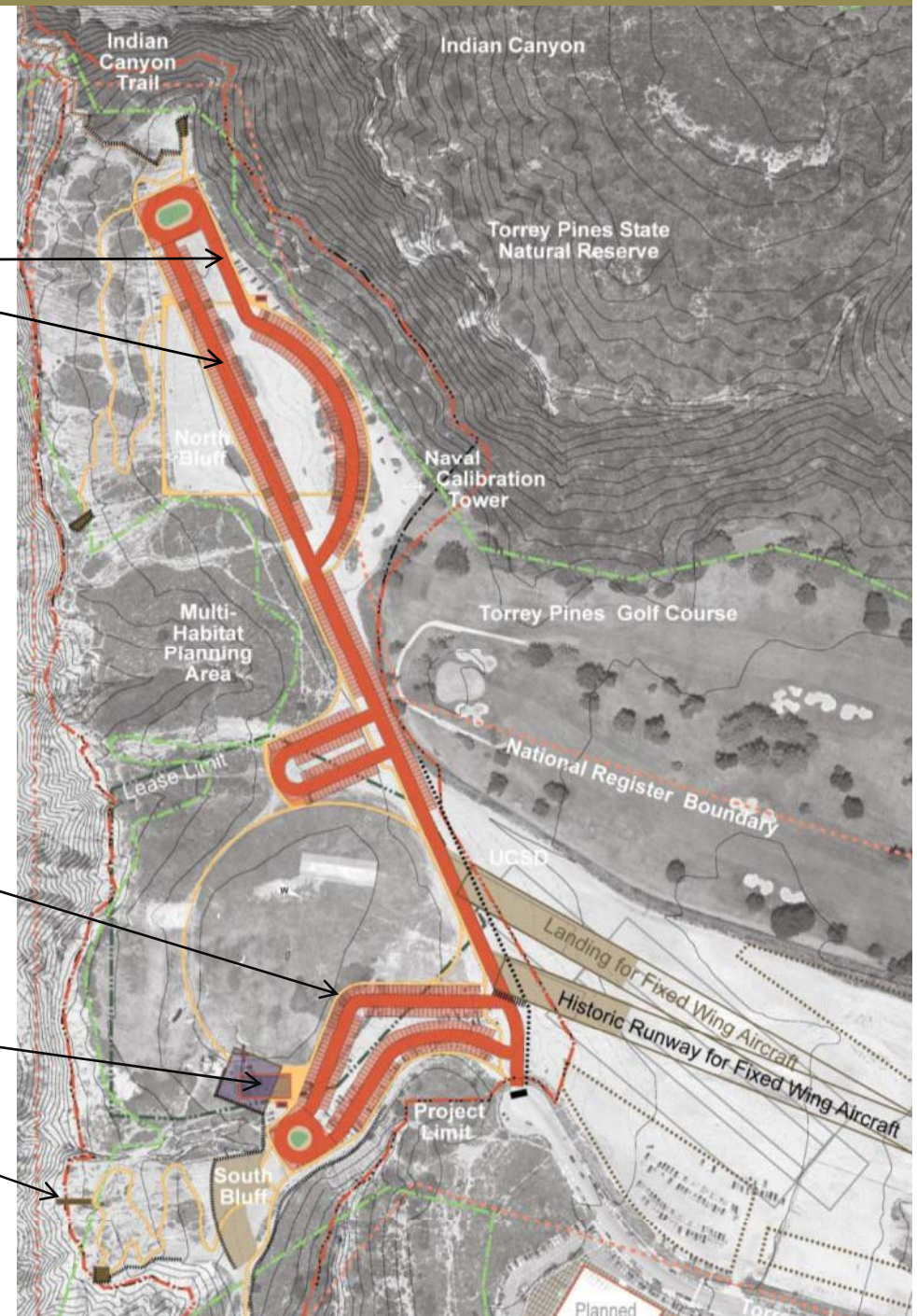
The proposed roads, parking and trails are designed to minimize impact to existing native vegetation, soil, geology and cultural resources.



Existing non-native vegetation would be removed at the pilot parking area

Lifeguard storage in new building

New Lifeguard Perch accessed by trail





Rail at stair segments as necessary on Beach Trails

Adjust existing chain link fence along the golf course to original alignment

Removable barrier at fixed-wing runway

Gate for flight days

Seat rail on the Observation Deck

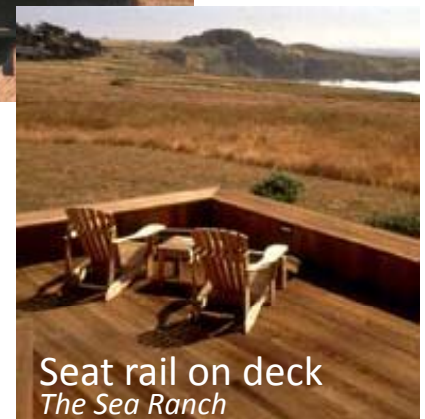
Existing vehicular gate



View Point Structures

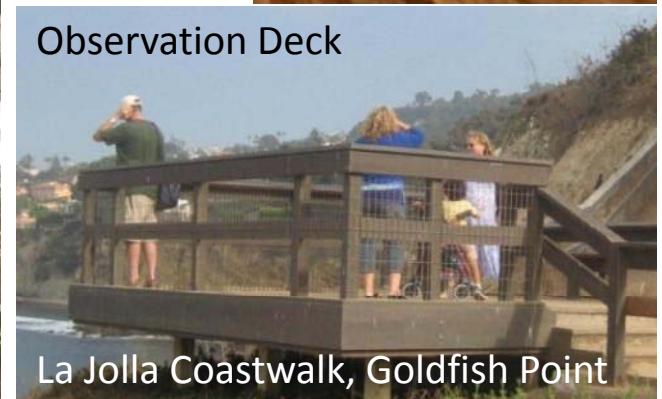


Luce et Studio



Seat rail on deck  
The Sea Ranch

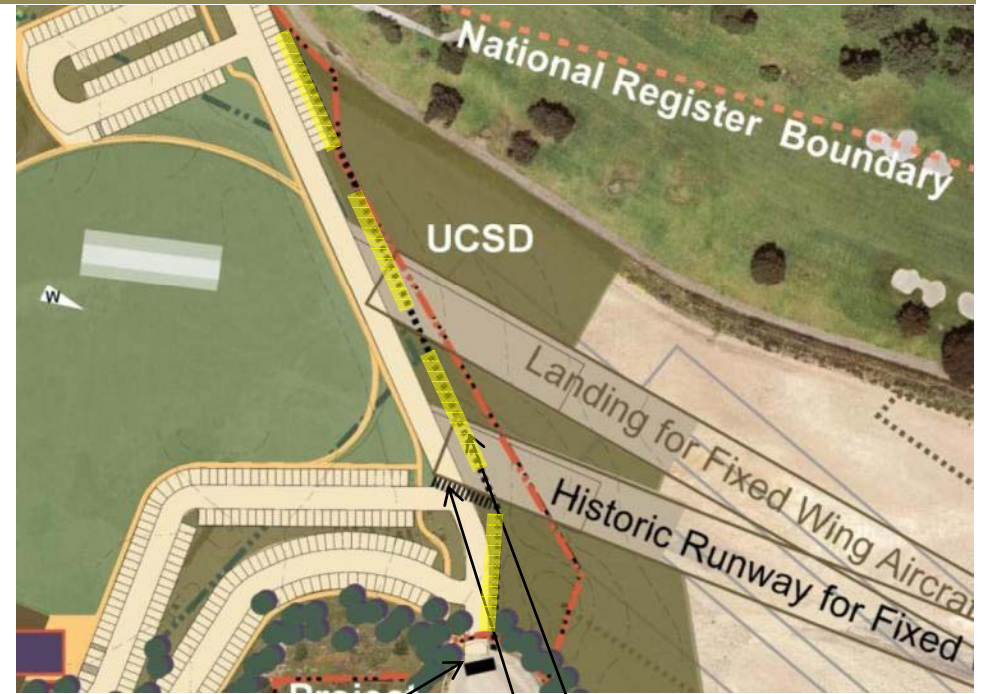
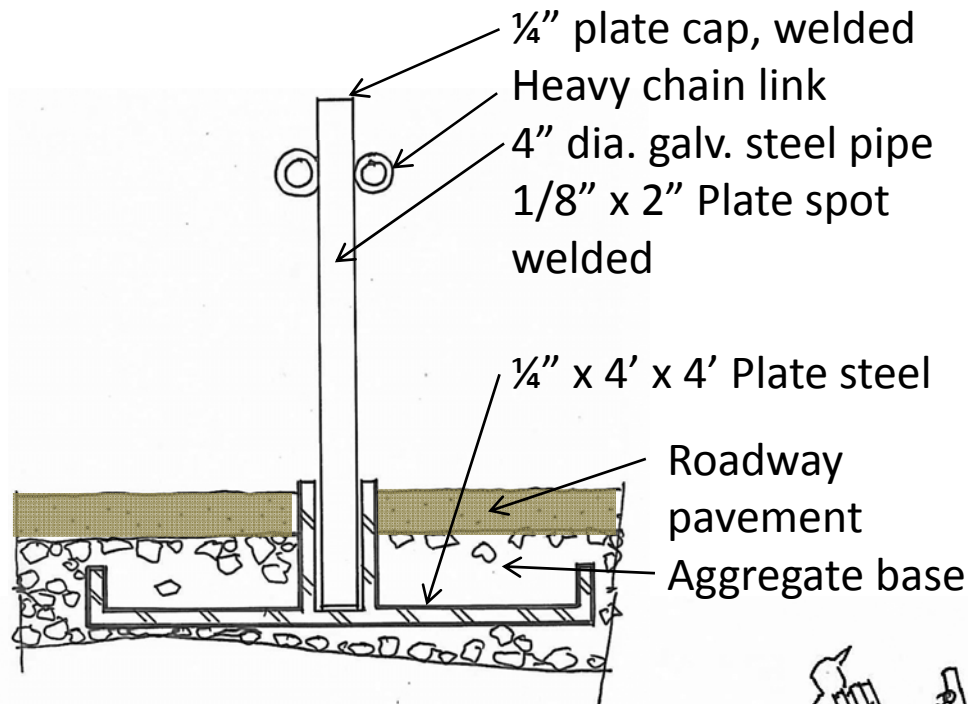
Observation Deck



La Jolla Coastwalk, Goldfish Point



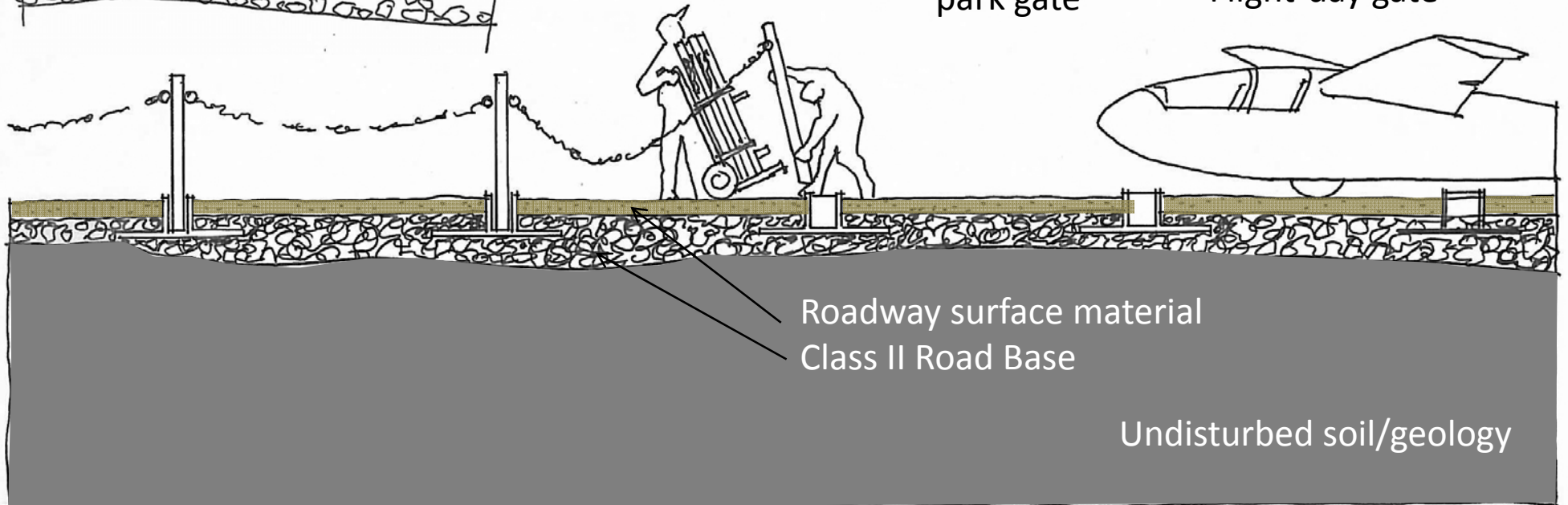
Removable bollards for seasonal fixed-wing sailplane runway



Existing park gate

Removable bollards

Flight-day gate

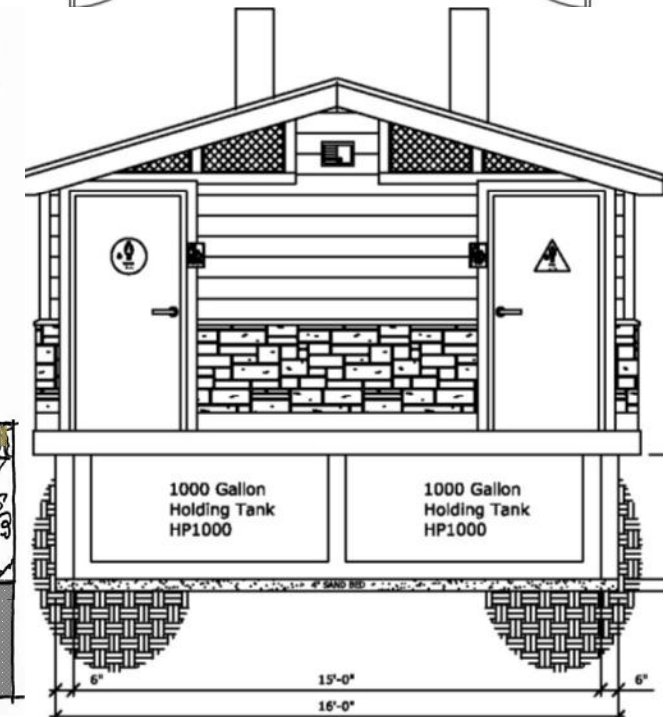
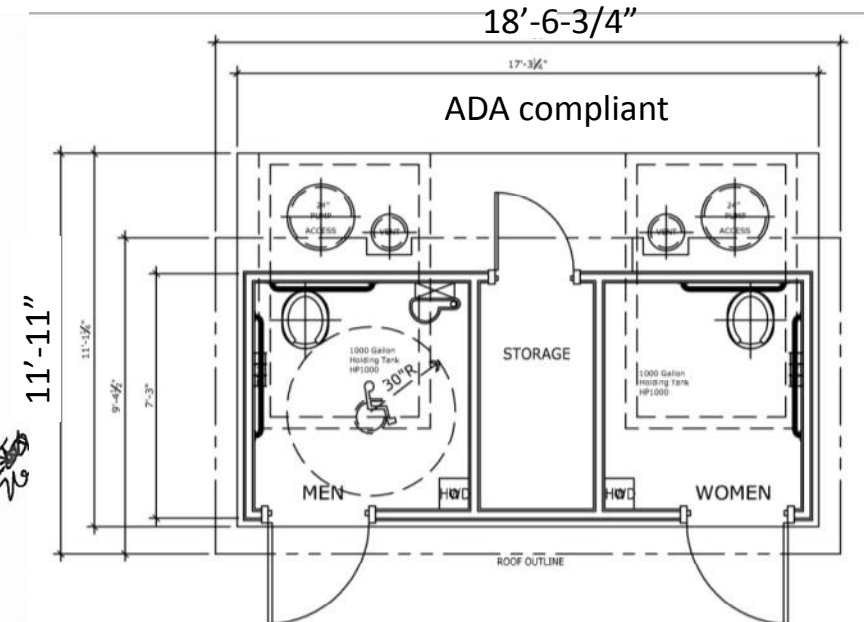
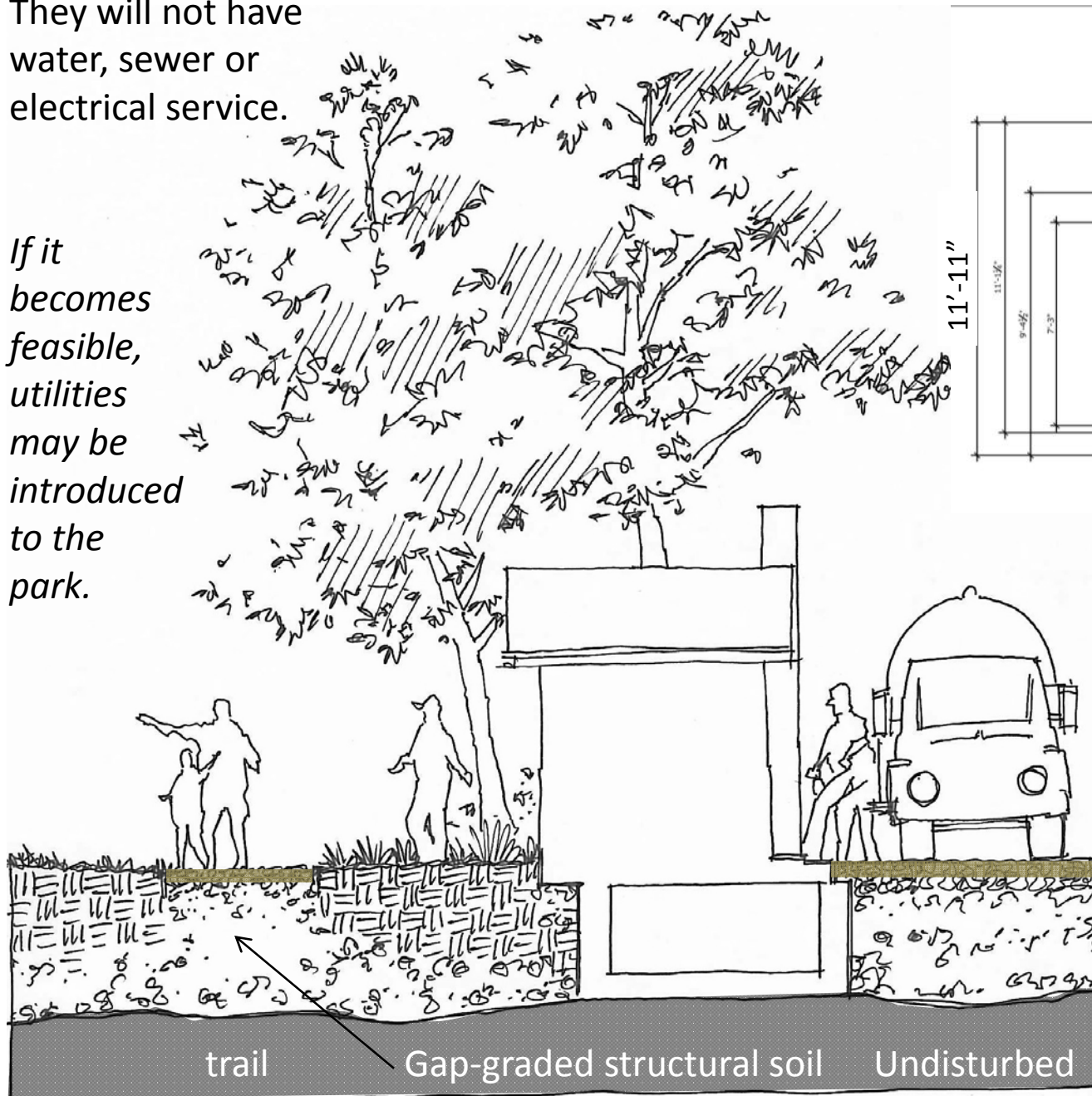




The park restrooms are pre-manufactured and set onto the site. They will not have water, sewer or electrical service.

## Restrooms

If it becomes feasible, utilities may be introduced to the park.





# TORREY PINES CITY PARK

## GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Appendices	page
A. Bibliography	50
B. Cultural Resources	51



## Bibliography

- California Department of Parks and Recreation, Coastal Erosion Survey, Jeffery A. Johnson, Inc., July 2004
- City of San Diego, Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed Torrey Pines City Park Stairway Capital Improvement Project 23-717 EDQ #81-01-39, May 15, 1981
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- City of San Diego, Torrey Pines City Park Master Development Plan Environmental Impact Report, January 5, 1982
- City of San Diego, University Community Plan, July 7 1987, August 10, 2006
- City of San Diego, Western Area Committee Park and Recreation Board, Subcommittee Report on Torrey Pines City Park, May 8, 1973
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- San Diego Air and Space Museum, Images of Aviation in San Diego, Katrina Pescador and Alan Renga, 2007
- The Pekarek Group, Torrey Pines City Park Master Development Plan Report, Draft, August, 1981
- UCSD Long Range Development Plan, 2004
- UCSD, Appendix C, Caltrans Recommendation Letter to San Diego Consortium for Regenerative Medicine (SDCRM), August 4, 1008
- UCSD, CEQA Findings, Sanford (San Diego) Consortium for Regenerative Medicine Facility, San Diego Campus, November 18, 2008
- UCSD, Certification of Environmental Impact Report and Approval of Design, Sanford (San Diego) Consortium for Regenerative Medicine Facility, San Diego Campus, November 18, 2008



## Cultural Resources

### BRIEF SITE HISTORY (DRAFT)

#### Kumeyaay Period:

*In 1769 the Spanish documented the aboriginal territory of the Kumeyaay to reach from the San Luis Rey River south into Mexico, from the coast to the desert. This area is recognized by the state of California and the U.S. government to have been continuously occupied by the Kumeyaay, with particular concentrations within the San Dieguito River corridor and Torrey Pines Mesa.*

#### Spanish Period:

18<sup>th</sup> century Spanish sailors used the landmark of the Torrey Pines bluffs for navigation, naming it ‘Punta de los Arboles’—Point of Trees. (Schaelchlin)

1850 *Pinus Torreyana* was identified by botanist Dr. Parry during an international boundary survey expedition. He named the genus after his noted botany professor at Columbia University, Dr. John Torrey. (Schaelchlin)

1889 The *Coast Pilot* publication referred to the same area as ‘Pine Hill’. *As this is the only pine-covered hillock for miles along this coastline, it is an important landmark to vessels that are running close along shore in foggy weather.* (Schaelchlin)

1899 The first Torrey Pines City Park reservation consisted of 369 acres of Pueblo lands by city ordinance; subsequent ordinances added another 600 acres. (Marston)

Ordinance 648 declared Pueblo Lots 1332, 1333, 1336, and 1337: *the same shall forever be held in trust by the municipal authorities as a free and public park.* (Schaelchlin) (Note: Does not include current City Park Pueblo Lots 1325 and 1324.)

1908-12 A tract of 200 acres, Pueblo Lots 1338 and 1339, containing the choicest Torrey pines was purchased and bequeathed to the city in the will of Miss Ellen B. Scripps, 1836-1932. (Marston) (Schaelchlin)

1921 Botanist, and naturalist, Guy Fleming was appointed by Miss Scripps and the City Park Commission as the first custodian of the park. (Marston)

1922 Noted Los Angeles landscape architect, Ralph D. Cornell, was commissioned by Miss Scripps to generate a master plan for the Torrey Pines City Park. His emphasis was: design “Restraint”, respect for the natural landscape and open spaces, and great deference to the rare species, *Pinus Torreyana*. (Marston)

1922-23 Torrey Pines Lodge built, funded by Miss Scripps and designed by architects Requa & Jackson. (State Parks)

1924 Pueblo lot 1340 was added at the recommendation of the City Park Commission, bringing the total to approximately 1000+ acres. (Schaelchlin) The boundary covered the area from approximately the bluffs above the San Dieguito Lagoon to south of what is now Genesee Avenue.

Further to the south the City passed Ordinance #0-9549 that included Pueblo Lots 1324 and 1325 as City Park (current City Park land), *“to reserve forever the said lands and the (unreadable) frontage thereof within said limits for the public use and enjoyment and to that end to have said lands reserved and dedicated forever to the public use as and for a public park as an addition to and extension of Torrey Pines Park. . . .”*



## Cultural Resources

- 1920-30 Lands along Highway #101 (Torrey Pines Road) were leased by various owners for agricultural interests in annual crops.
- 1930 Charles Lindbergh and his sailplane, the *Good Ship Anne*, launched off Mount Soledad, flew over La Jolla Shores and then flew north landing on the beach at Del Mar. He set a 'Western Regional Distance Record' and the flight was regarded as, 'the most spectacular glider flight ever made in this section'. *"Most significantly, Lindbergh's flight represented the earliest recorded use of the lift along the cliffs at Torrey Pines by a pilot in a true sailplane."* (Fogel)
- 1937 The City of San Diego issued the first lease of the gliderport to the Associated Glider Clubs of Southern California, AGCSC. (Fogel)
- 1938 The first annual glider meet of the Associated Glider Clubs of Southern California. At the three-day dedication event 2000 feet of dirt runways were graded. More than 1000 spectators were on scene. (Fogel)
- 1939 The gliderport land was dedicated by then City of San Diego Mayor Percy Benbough. (Fogel)
- 1940-45 WWII - Camp Callan built for anti-aircraft artillery training. Named in honor of Major General Robert E. Callan (1864-1936), a distinguished Coast Artillery Officer who served during the Spanish American War. The camp was approximately 1200 acres located between Genesee Avenue and Torrey Pines Road adjacent to Highway 101. It consisted of 297 buildings, covering 23 blocks, with 5 post exchanges, 3 theatres, and 5 chapels serving about 15,000 personnel at one time. (Coast Defenses) Gliderport activities were suspended during this installation.
- After the war the camp buildings and infrastructure were bought by the City and moved to various sites. All materials were recycled, sold, or salvaged. A few remnants can be found on site.
- 1949 Landscape Architect Ralph Cornell returns and authors a second plan that would concentrate of programmatic issues, which included; the formation of a Board of Counselors; the preparation of a master plan; establishment of a maintenance policy; a financial plan; and an enforcement plan.
- Guy Fleming generates a map outlining areas of protection for the Torrey Pines tree clusters and areas of open space.
- 1950 The Torrey Pines Association (TPA) was founded by Guy Fleming for the conservation and protection of Torrey pines. (State Parks)
- 1956 The Regents of the University of California authorized a San Diego campus. By a vote of the citizens of San Diego 59 acres closest to the Scripps Institute was transferred to the Regents. The Regents subsequently requested an additional 550 acres of land northeast of Scripps and 500 acres of Camp Matthews, a U.S. Marine Corps rifle range adjacent to the site. (Stadtman)
- Ballot measure Propositions 'I' and 'M' conveyed portions of Pueblo Lot 1324. Prop 'I' conveyed 1000 acres to the state for the Torrey Pines State Park. Prop 'M', a smaller portion went to UCSD without a requirement for park use, which included the gliderport, often referred to as the 'Torrey Flight Park'. Both measures passed with a 2/3 thirds vote. (City Attorney letter to Fogel 1992)

## Cultural Resources

- 1956-59 Guy Fleming becomes the new Torrey Pines state park's first superintendant. 100 acres to the south were retained by the city for the Torrey Pines Golf Course. (Stadtman)
- 1958-60 The election in 1958 secured the Regent's request for additional property. In 1960 the City of San Diego and UC Regents approved construction for the new campus. (Stadtman)
- 1981 A Park Master Plan was generated for the remaining acreage of Torrey Pines City Park south of the State Park encompassing the Torrey Pines Gliderport. The plan was never executed. (City of San Diego)
- 1992 Torrey Pines Gliderport was designated a National Landmark by the National Soaring Museum and Soaring Society of America. (Fogel)
- 1992 Torrey Pines Gliderport listed on the City of San Diego Historic Register, Site #315. (HRB)
- 1993 Torrey Pines Gliderport listed on the National Register of Historic Places. (NPS-NHRP)
- 1998 Torrey Pines Lodge listed on the National Register of Historic Places. (NPS-NRHP)
- 2007 Torrey Pines State Park name was changed to Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve. (State Parks)

### Sources:

- Fogel, Gary, PhD, *Wind & Wings: the History of Soaring in San Diego*, 2000
- Marston, George W., *History of San Diego City Parks* – 1936
- Schaelchlin, Patricia, *La Jolla: The Story of a Community 1887-1987*, 1988
- Stadtman, Verne A. *The University of California, 1868-1968*, 2004

### Repositories:



- La Jolla Historical Society Archives
- San Diego City Clerk's Office
- San Diego City Historical Resources Board (HRB)
- San Diego City Parks Department
- San Diego County Cartography Department
- San Diego Historical Society Archives

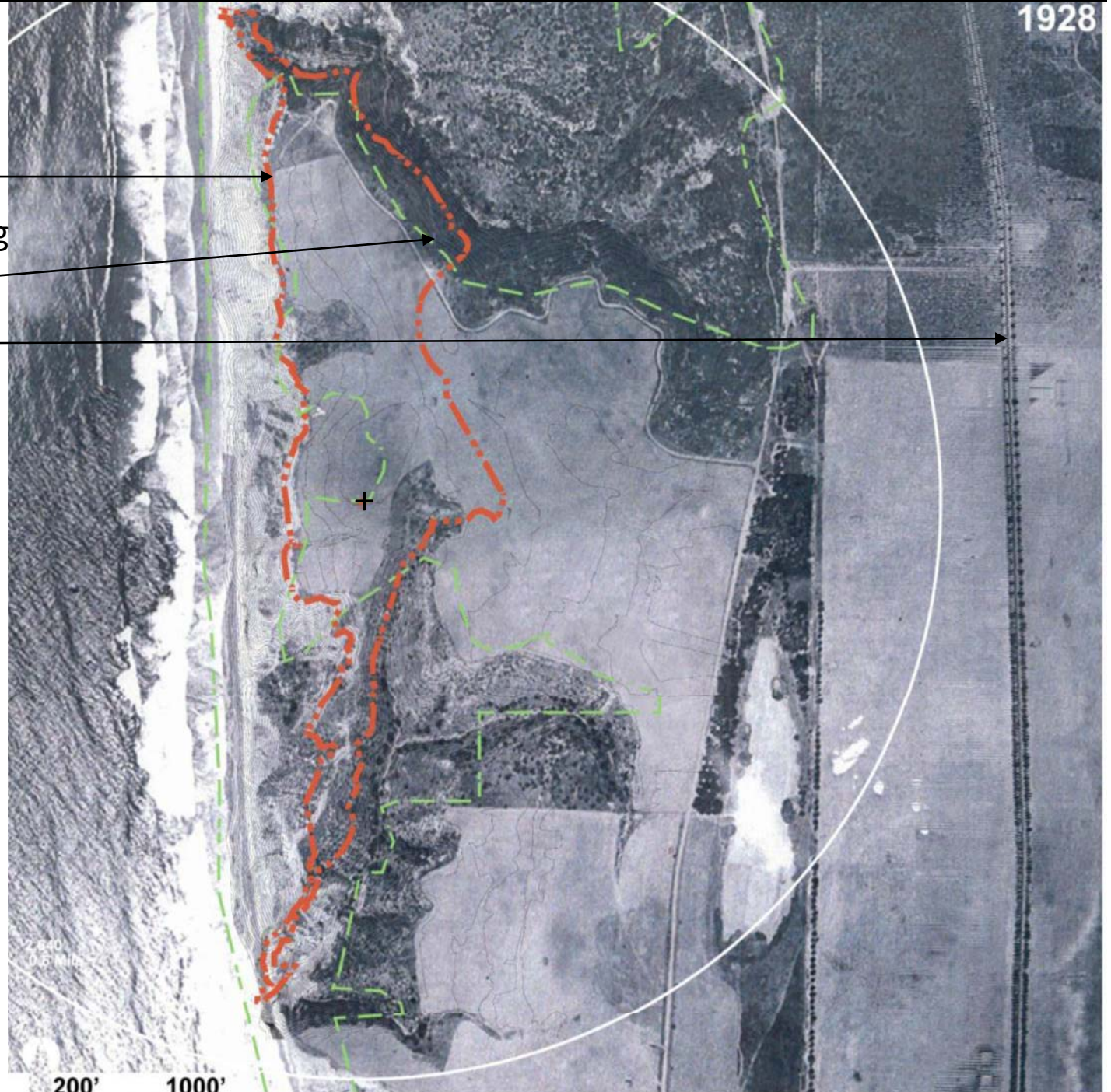
### Websites:

- [www.militarymuseum.org/CpCallan](http://www.militarymuseum.org/CpCallan)
- [www.nps.gov/nationalregister](http://www.nps.gov/nationalregister)
- [www.sandiego.gov/planning/programs/historical](http://www.sandiego.gov/planning/programs/historical)
- [www.torreypine.org/parks/overview](http://www.torreypine.org/parks/overview)



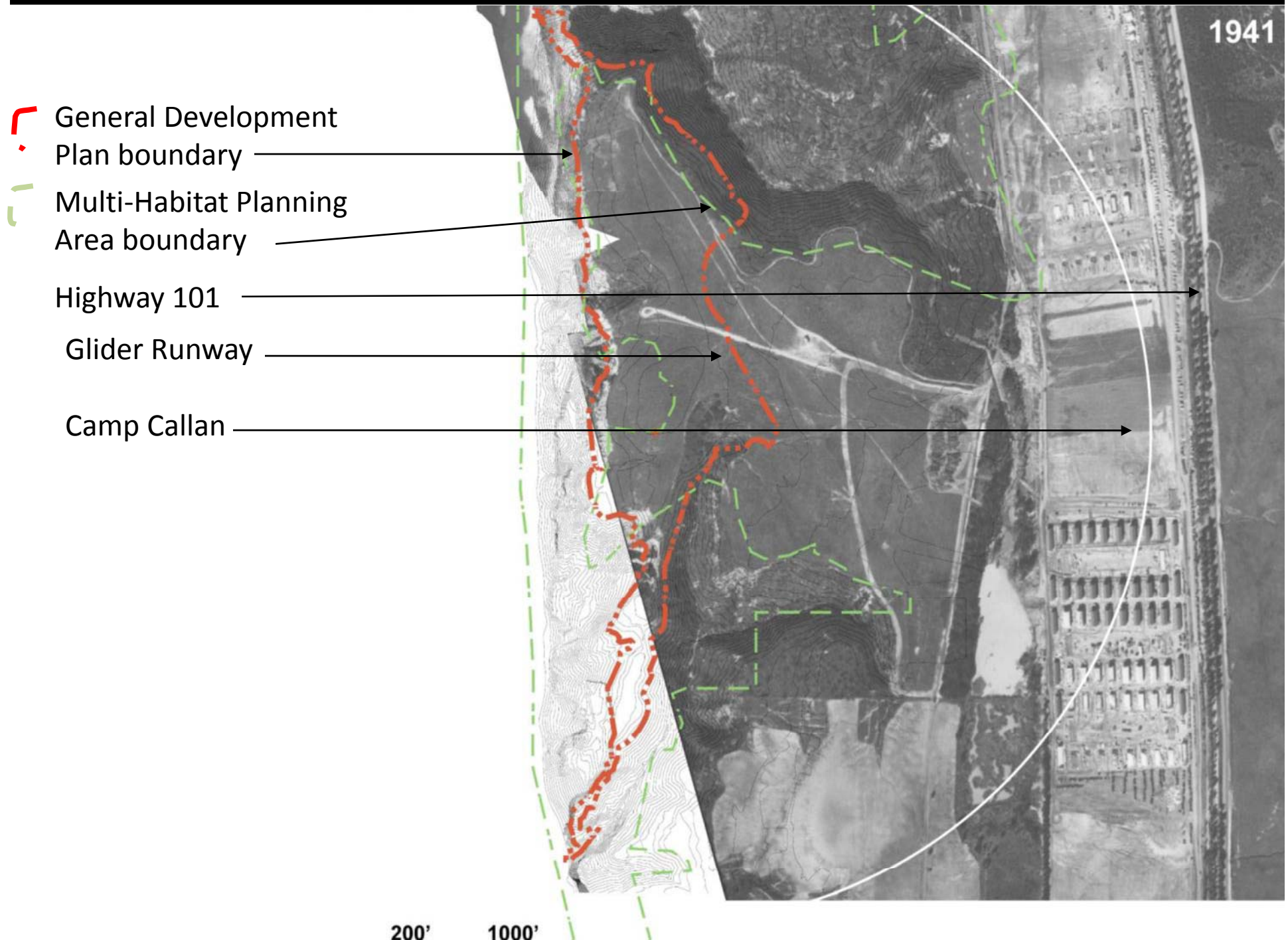
1928

-  General Development Plan boundary
-  Multi-Habitat Planning Area boundary
- Highway 101

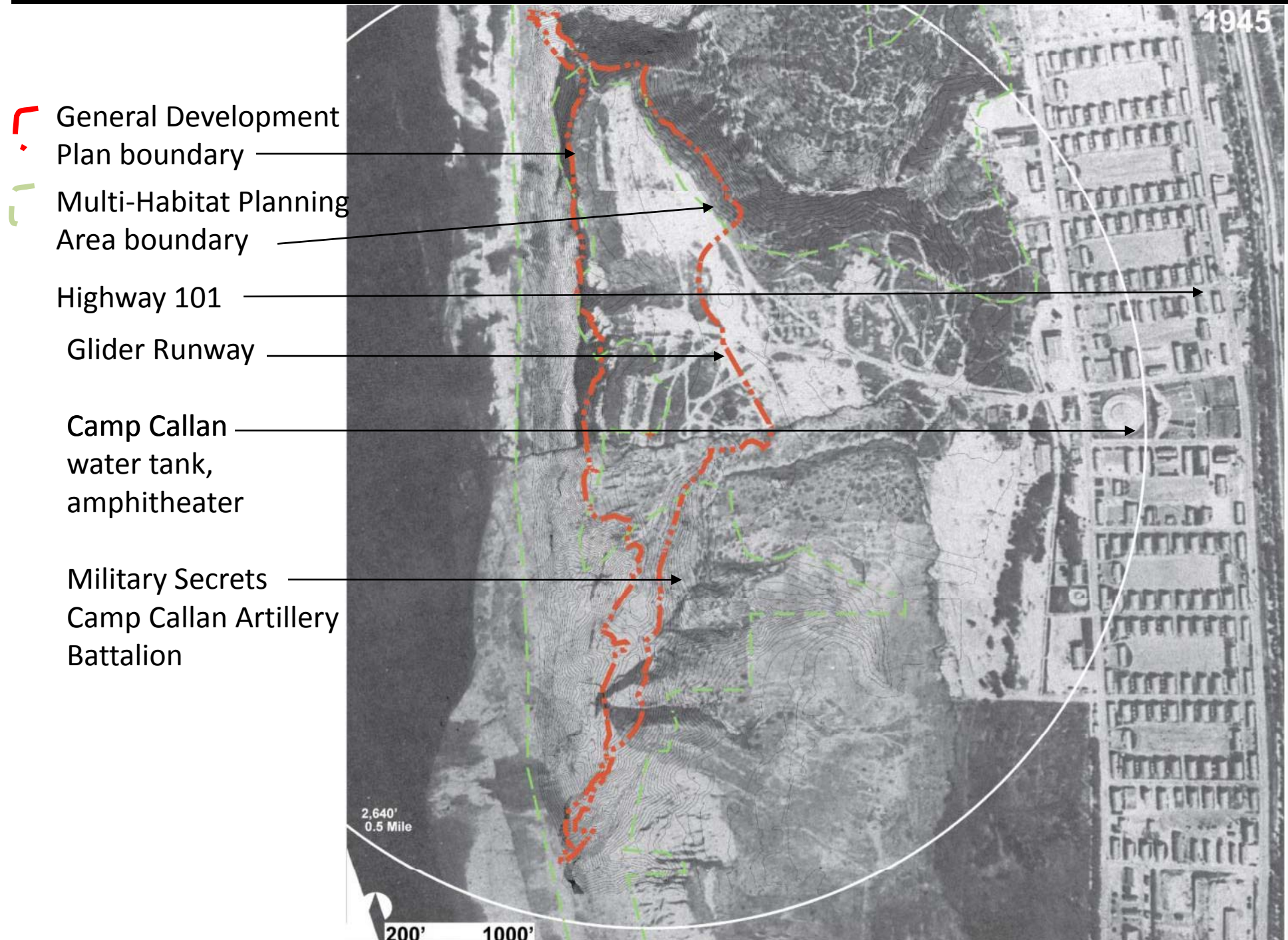


*Anne Morrow Lindbergh in a Model A Albatross, (Charles on the ground) launched from Mt. Soledad Pines, January 1930.*

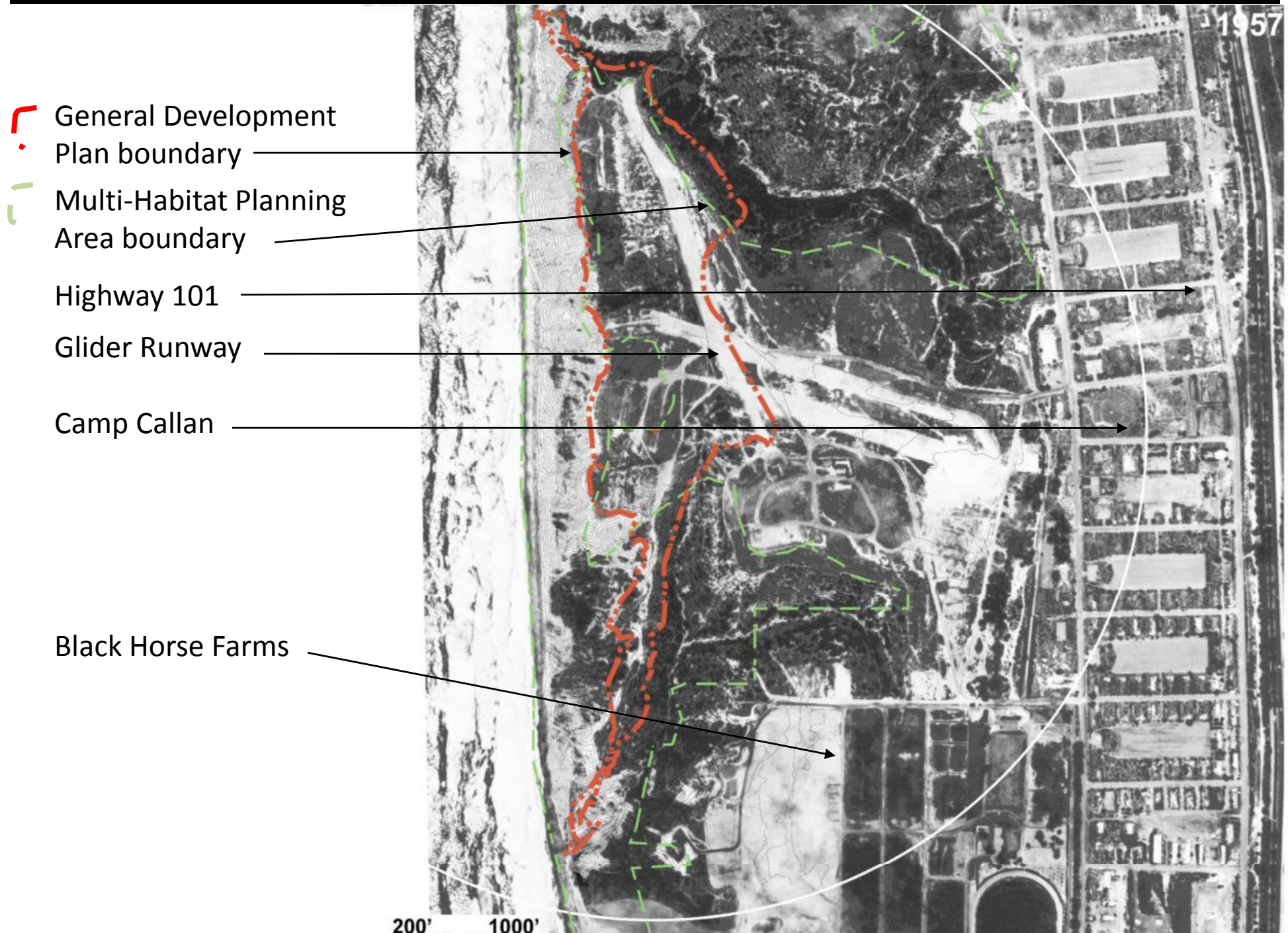




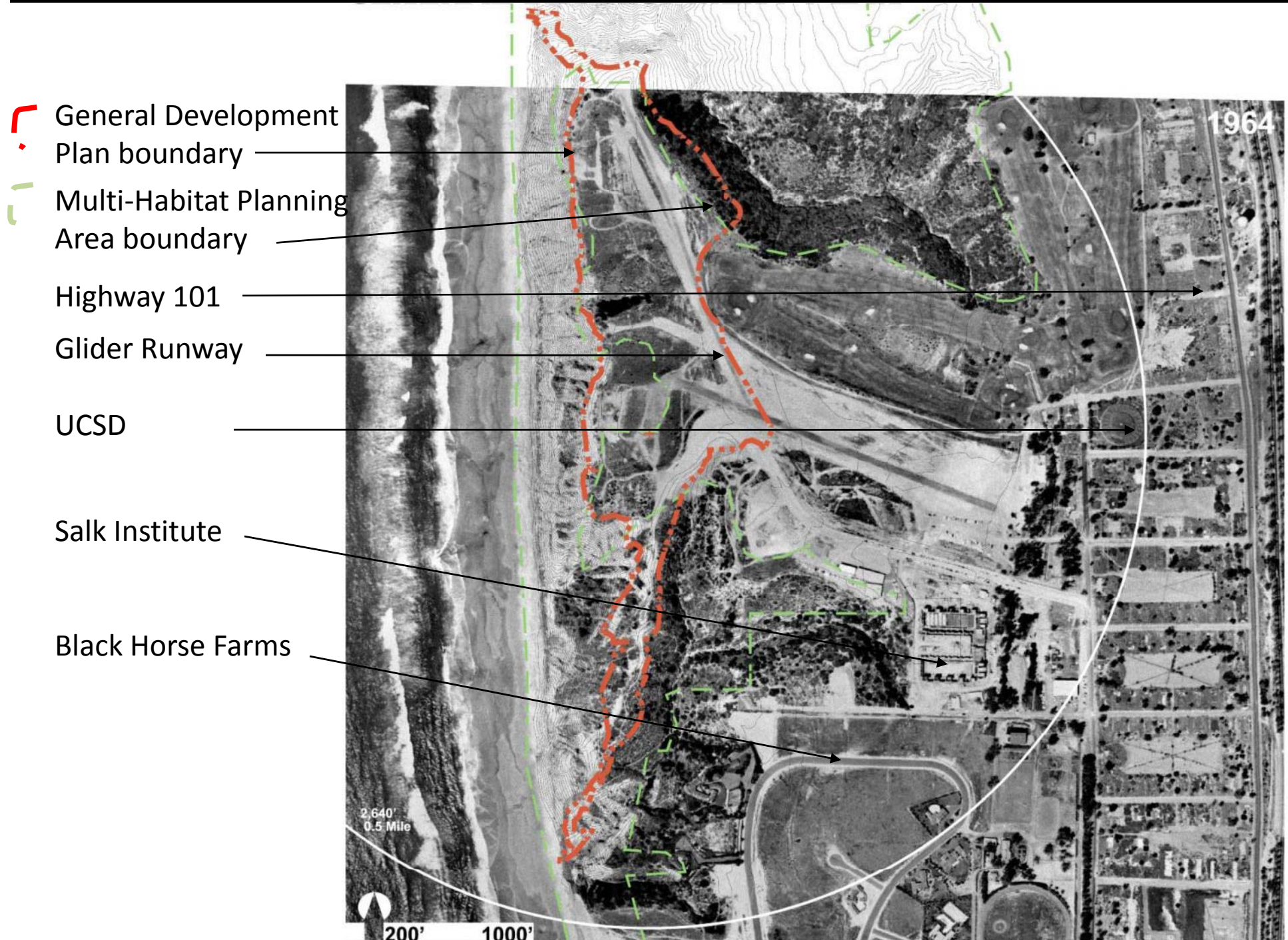














General Development  
Plan boundary

Multi-Habitat Plan.  
Area boundary —

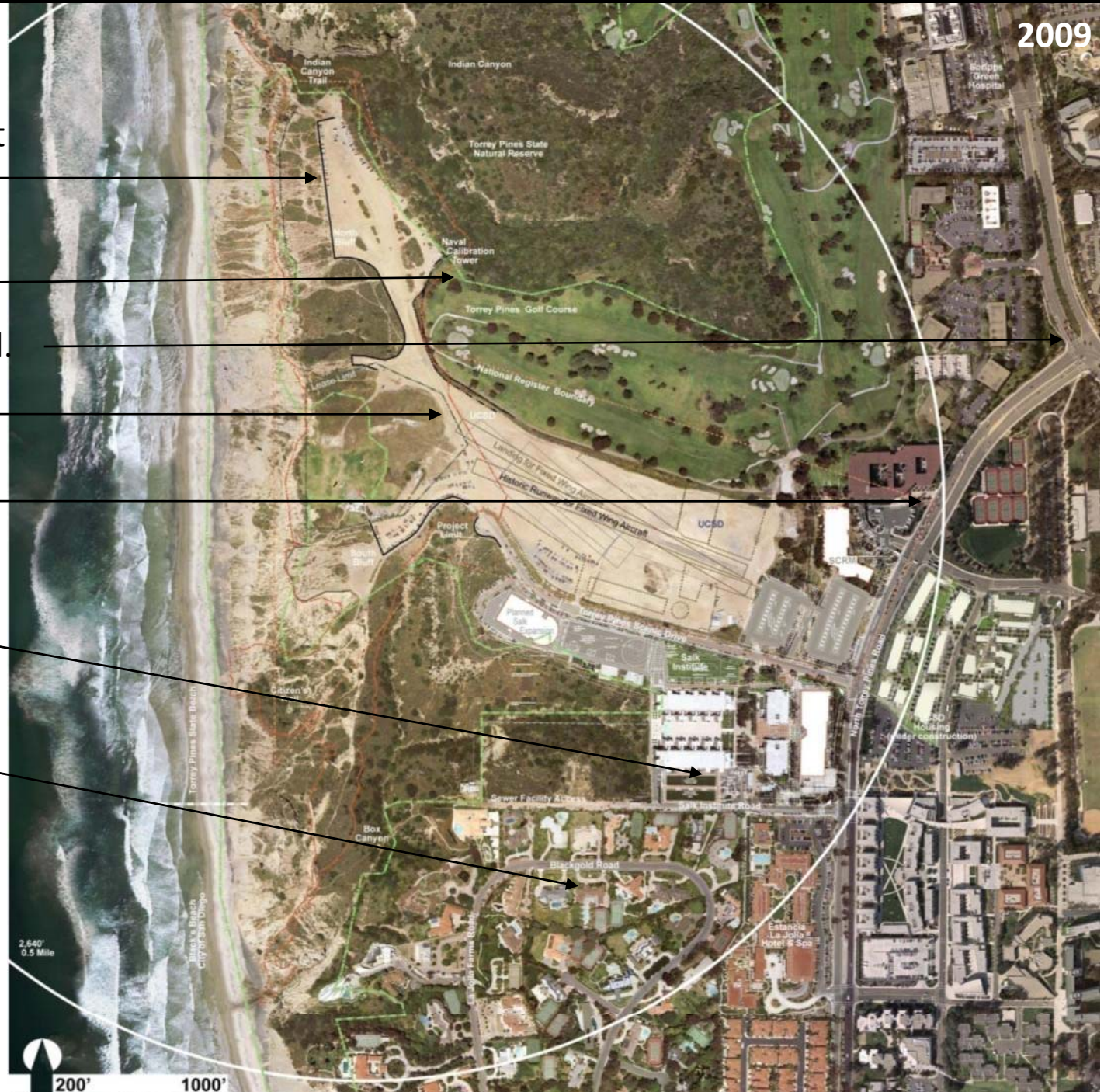
North Torrey Pines Rd.

## Glider Runway

UCSD

Salk Institute

# Black Horse Farms





## Site Facilities and Evaluation Constraints

